

“(2) LIMITATION.—The source of payments received from a borrower under paragraph (1)(B) shall not be a loan or other debt obligation that is made or guaranteed by the Federal Government.

“(3) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Section 504(b) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661c(b)) shall not apply to a loan or loan guarantee made in accordance with paragraph (1)(B).”.

(c) AMOUNT.—Section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) AMOUNT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall guarantee up to 100 percent of the principal and interest due on 1 or more loans for a facility that are the subject of the guarantee.

“(2) LIMITATION.—The total amount of loans guaranteed for a facility by the Secretary shall not exceed 80 percent of the total cost of the facility, as estimated at the time at which the guarantee is issued.”.

(d) SUBROGATION.—Section 1702(g)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(g)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(e) FEES.—Section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(h)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) AVAILABILITY.—Fees collected under this subsection shall—

“(A) be deposited by the Secretary into a special fund in the Treasury to be known as the ‘Incentives For Innovative Technologies Fund’; and

“(B) remain available to the Secretary for expenditure, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, for administrative expenses incurred in carrying out this title.”.

SEC. 11. INTEGRATION OF LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITION OF BANK.—Section 1701 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as paragraphs (2) through (6), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(1) BANK.—The term ‘Bank’ means the Clean Energy Investment Bank of the United States established by section 3(a) of the Clean Energy Investment Bank Act of 2008.”.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511 et seq.) is amended by striking “Secretary” each place it appears (other than the last place it appears in section 1702(a)) and inserting “Board”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1702(g) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(g)) is amended—

(A) in the heading for paragraph (1), by striking “SECRETARY” and inserting “BANK”; and

(B) in the heading for paragraph (3), by striking “SECRETARY” and inserting “BANK”.

(c) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section are effective on the date the President transfers to the Bank under section 9(b)(1) the authority to carry out title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511 et seq.).

SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Bank, to remain available until expended, such sums as are necessary to—

(1) replenish or increase the Clean Energy Investment Bank Fund; or

(2) discharge obligations of the Bank purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury under this Act.

(b) MINIMUM LEVELS IN THE CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENT BANK FUND.—No appropriations shall be made to augment the Clean Energy Investment Bank Fund unless the balance in the Clean Energy Investment Bank Fund is projected to be less than \$50,000,000 during the fiscal year for which an appropriation is made.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 475—CONGRATULATING IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON ITS 150 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP AND SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD AS IOWA'S LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITY

Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 475

Whereas Iowa State University of Science and Technology was established by the Iowa General Assembly on March 22, 1858, as the Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm in response to the State of Iowa's desire to provide higher education opportunities to farm families and working classes in Iowa, predating the passage of the Federal Morrill Act by 4 years;

Whereas on September 3, 1862, Iowa became the first State in the Nation to accept the terms and conditions of the Morrill Act creating the land-grant system of colleges and universities;

Whereas the Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm, known today as Iowa State University of Science and Technology (Iowa State), received Iowa's land-grant charter on March 29, 1864, making it one of the first land-grant institutions in the Nation;

Whereas Iowa State was a pioneer in all 3 parts of the land-grant mission, including—(1) access to all, regardless of race, gender or social class, being the first land-grant institution to be coeducational from its opening, with 16 women in its first class and later students including future suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt, an 1880 graduate, and George Washington Carver, the first African American student, who earned a bachelor's degree in 1894 and a master's degree in 1896, and was also the institution's first African American faculty member; (2) practical research, establishing the Nation's first Engineering Experiment Station and domestic economy experimental kitchen, and one of the first agriculture experiment stations; and (3) outreach, including some of the earliest land-grant institution outreach activities such as the establishment of the Farmers Institutes in the winter of 1869–70 by Iowa State President Adonijah Welch, and the organization of the Nation's first county Extension Service in 1903 in Sioux County in northwest Iowa by Professor Perry Holden;

Whereas some of the most important technological advancements of the modern world were the result of research at Iowa State, including—(1) the development of hybrid seed corn in the 1920s; (2) pioneering work on soybean oil extraction and producing ethanol from corn and other plant materials by Professor Orland Sweeney in the 1930s; (3) the invention of the electronic digital computer in the late 1930s by Professor John Atanasoff and graduate student Clifford Berry, whose

Atanasoff-Berry Computer was the first to incorporate the 7 basic principles of modern computing; (4) the foundation for the modern plastics industry laid by polyethylene research by Professor Henry Gilman; (5) development of the process still used today to refine pure rare-earth materials, including reactor-grade uranium, by Professor Frank Spedding and Harley Wilhelm, as a result of Iowa State's key role in the Manhattan Project during World War II; (6) development of modern livestock animal genetics by Professor Jay Lush; and (7) the first field-testing of a genetically altered plant (tobacco) in 1987 and genetically altered tree (poplar) in 1989 by Professor Robert Thornburg;

Whereas Iowa State hired one of the first permanent campus artists-in-residence, with sculptor Christian Petersen holding that position from 1934 to 1955 and providing hundreds of sculptures and other art objects to the university, whose Art on Campus collection today includes more than 600 major public works of art;

Whereas Iowa State has had a technology transfer office since 1935, longer than all but one other university in the Nation, and is acknowledged today as a national leader in putting technology to work, being cited as a “model of economic development” and “licensing powerhouse” in a 2007 study commissioned by the National Science Foundation;

Whereas Iowa State University is today spearheading new advances in science and technology, including new materials, information sciences, green architecture, biological research, and the development of bio-renewable fuels and other resources to support the bioeconomy and the Nation's independence from nonrenewable petroleum resources; and

Whereas more than 257,000 degrees have been awarded by Iowa State, and its graduates include heads of State, leaders of industry, great humanitarians, and gifted scientists, whose work has improved the quality of life for people worldwide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Iowa State University of Science and Technology on its 150 years of outstanding service to the State of Iowa, the United States, and the world in fulfilling its mission as a land-grant university; and

(2) thanks the State of Iowa for its visionary leadership in the beginning of the land-grant movement in the United States of America.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 69—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR HARRIET TUBMAN

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. VOINOVICH, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 69

Whereas Harriet Ross Tubman was born into slavery in Bucktown, Maryland, in or around 1820;

Whereas in 1849 Harriet Tubman escaped to Philadelphia and became a “conductor” on the Underground Railroad;

Whereas Harriet Tubman was commonly referred to as “Moses” due to her courage and sacrifice in leading many enslaved persons out of bondage and into freedom, endeavoring despite great hardship and danger of being re-enslaved;

Whereas Harriet Tubman became an eloquent and effective speaker on behalf of the movement to abolish slavery;

Whereas, during the Civil War, Harriet Tubman assisted the Union Army as a cook, nurse, scout, and spy, and became the first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, leading to the liberation of more than 700 slaves;

Whereas, after the War, Harriet Tubman became active in the women's suffrage movement and continued to fight for human dignity, human rights, opportunity, and justice;

Whereas, in 1896, Harriet Tubman purchased 25 acres of land in Auburn, New York, to create a home and hospital for indigent, aged, and sick African-Americans, which opened on June 23, 1908, as the Harriet Tubman Home for the Sick and Aged, becoming the only charity outside of New York City dedicated to the shelter and care of African-Americans in New York;

Whereas, in 1944, the Maritime Commission launched the SS Harriet Tubman (Hull Number 3032), the first Liberty ship ever named for an African-American woman;

Whereas, in 1978, Harriet Tubman was the first honoree of the Postal Service Black Heritage Stamp Series;

Whereas the Episcopal Church has designated Harriet Tubman as a saint in its Book of Common Prayer;

Whereas Harriet Tubman, whose courageous and dedicated pursuit of the promise of American ideals and common principles of humanity continues to serve and inspire all people who cherish freedom, died at her home in Auburn, New York, on March 10, 1913;

Whereas Public Law 101-252 designated March 10, 1990 as Harriet Tubman Day, and States such as Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New York, and Texas host annual celebrations that honor the life of Harriet Tubman on March 10 of each year; and

Whereas it would be appropriate to honor the contributions of Harriet Tubman on March 10 of each year: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) supports the designation of a national day of remembrance for Harriet Tubman; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in such national day of remembrance for Harriet Tubman with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce a resolution honoring the legacy of Harriet Ross Tubman, the abolitionist, humanitarian, Union spy, and daughter of Maryland whose selfless efforts throughout her lifetime helped hundreds of slaves realize freedom. My resolution supports the goals and ideals of a national day of remembrance for this American hero.

Araminta Ross was born into slavery in Dorchester County, Maryland, around 1820 and worked as a slave for several families throughout her childhood. Abused and beaten, she suffered a serious head injury that would affect her for the rest of her life. In 1844, she married John Tubman and took the first name of her mother, Harriet.

In 1849, Harriet Tubman escaped to Philadelphia. She launched her work as a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad soon after, making several trips back for family members and friends. Tubman continued to risk capture for more than a decade, delivering

enslaved people from bondage to freedom in New England and Canada. Referred to as "Moses" because of her courage and sacrifice, she personally led more than a dozen expeditions, helping approximately 70 slaves escape. Her efforts and extensive network of contacts along the Underground Railroad provided instruction for dozens more slaves to make the journey to freedom. She once stated, "I never ran my train off track, and I never lost a passenger."

In 1859, Harriet Tubman purchased a home for her family in Auburn, New York. While there, she continued her role as an abolitionist, making several trips to Boston to speak alongside Frederick Douglass and others.

When the Civil War erupted in 1861, Tubman volunteered. She worked for the Union Army as a nurse, scout, spy, and recruiter, and became the first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, resulting in the liberation of hundreds of slaves. Traveling through Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia, Harriet Tubman risked disease, capture, and physical injury to support the Union Army.

After the war, Harriet Tubman returned to Auburn. She became active in the women's suffrage movement and worked alongside Susan B. Anthony and Emily Howland. She continued to fight for human dignity, human rights, and equal justice throughout her lifetime.

In 1896, Harriet Tubman purchased 25 acres of land in Auburn to create a home and hospital for indigent, aged, and sick African-Americans. Opened on June 23, 1908, the Harriet Tubman Home for the Sick and Aged was the State's only charity outside of New York City dedicated to the shelter and care of African-Americans. Harriet Tubman died from pneumonia in the home that bore her name on March 10, 1913, surrounded by family and friends. In recognition of her service to this country, she was buried with military honors at the Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn.

Harriet Tubman's legacy is one of selflessness and dedication to human rights. She inspired generations of African-Americans struggling for equality and civil rights and she has been praised worldwide.

Harriet Tubman has received innumerable commendations for her role in American history. In 1944, the Maritime Commission launched the SS *Harriet Tubman*, the first Liberty ship ever named for an African-American woman. In 1978, Harriet Tubman was the first honoree of the Postal Service Black Heritage Stamp Series. She is also designated as a saint in the Episcopal Church's Book of Common Prayer.

Public Law 101-252 designated March 10, 1990, as Harriet Tubman Day. My home State of Maryland, as well as Delaware, Georgia, New York, and Texas host annual celebrations on March 10 to honor the life of Harriet Tubman.

Harriet Tubman's dedicated pursuit of the American ideals of equality and liberty continues to inspire all who cherish freedom. It is appropriate to honor the life of Harriet Tubman on March 10 each year in recognition of this remarkable woman's contributions to the U.S.

Senate support for this resolution would encourage the people of the United States to participate and support ceremonies, programs, and other activities in remembrance of Harriet Tubman and to acknowledge her importance in American history. Mr. President, as we close Black History Month and enter Women's History Month, I am proud to introduce this resolution honoring Harriet Ross Tubman, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4134. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4135. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4136. Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4137. Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4138. Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4139. Mr. REID (for Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill S. 2008, to reform the single family housing loan guarantee program under the Housing Act of 1949; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SA 4140. Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. NELSON, of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4141. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. BENNETT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4142. Mr. REID (for Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4143. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4144. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4145. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. DOLE) submitted an amendment intended to